



Supplementary Fig. 1. Effects of evogliptin on renal fibrosis and pro-fibrotic gene expression in kidneys of unilateral ureteral obstruction (UUO) mice. (A, B) A UUO kidney from a mouse at day 7. (A) Representative images of hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) and Sirius red staining of kidney tissue sections from control (CON) mice and UUO mice treated with (300 mg/kg) or without evogliptin (Evo). The number of atrophic tubules was determined by measuring the amount of abnormal irregular and dilated tubular basement membranes in H&E-stained sections under high power magnification ($\times 200$). Areas of positive staining with Sirius red were quantitated by computer-based morphometric analysis. All morphometric data were normalized against the corresponding values in CON animals. Data in all bar graphs are expressed as fold increases relative to the CON ($n=6$ in each group). (B) Representative images of immunohistochemical staining for phosphorylated-Smad3 (p-Smad3), plasminogen activator inhibitor 1 (PAI-1), fibronectin, α -smooth muscle actin (α -SMA), and type I collagen in kidney tissue sections from CON mice or UUO mice treated with (300 mg/kg) or without Evo ($n=6$ in each group). Areas of positive staining with p-Smad3, PAI-1, fibronectin, α -SMA, and type I collagen antibodies were quantitated by computer-based morphometric analysis. Data are the mean \pm standard error of the mean of five random fields from each kidney. ^a $P < 0.05$, ^b $P < 0.01$, ^c $P < 0.001$.